

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4862.

號五月二年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

日五十月正年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KILBY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOUN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIOT, Esq. A. M. MOYER, Esq.
H. L. DARTMOUTH, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.
COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.
TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.
REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.
TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.
GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.
CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.
ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.
COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.
FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.
CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.
CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

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NAVY BLUE SERGE.

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NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS,

Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LETT'S DIARIES. LETT'S DIARIES.
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.
PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.
COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.
AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.
BASS'S ALE, Bottled by FOSTER.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bass in Hds., SACCOONE'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at HALF-THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

NOTICE.

MRS. J. F. ROSE begs to intimate to the Ladies of HONGKONG, CANTON and the Coast Ports that on the 1st MARCH she will OPEN A DRAPERY and DRESS-MAKING Business in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSE & Co., next door to the Hongkong Hotel, Queen's Road.

All communications to be addressed to Mrs. J. F. ROSE, as the Business will be conducted on her sole account.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing certain Special Resolutions providing for the following alterations in the Constitution and Articles of Association of the Company; viz:—

1.—That the Business of the Company be in future managed by a Board of Directors and a Secretary instead of the former and General Agents as heretofore.

2.—That if in the opinion of the Directors the Business of the Company in any year be such as not to Warrant the Payment of Interest at \$12 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, such Rate to such lower amount as they may consider desirable for the interests of the Company.

3.—To enable the Directors if a necessity shall arise to pay such Interest or any part thereof out of the Reserve Fund.

4.—To provide that when there shall be profits applicable for dividend the same shall be divisible as the Shareholders in Meeting shall determine.

5.—That Fourteen Days instead of Thirty Days notice may be given of all Meetings of the Company.

6.—That Clause 147 of the Articles of the Company be expunged, leaving future changes in the Regulations of the Company to be made as provided for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1865.

The conditions under which the Tenders will be received, and the particulars of the Articles to be supplied, are deposited at the French Consulate, where parties desiring to Tender can inspect them.

The Tenders, which are to be presented accompanied with a signed form of engagement, should comprise all the Provisions and Materials mentioned in the particulars referred to above, and include the prices at which the contractor will undertake to Supply each description of Provisions and Materials.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1879.

By Order,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

Hongkong, January 29, 1879.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February next, at Three O'CLOCK in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1878, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day of February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

AVIS.

Il sera procédé le MARDI, 11 Février, 1879, à deux heures et demi de l'après-midi, à la Chanellerie du Consulat de France à Hongkong, à l'adjudication de la fourniture:—

1°—DES VIVRES DE JOURNALIER ET DE CAMPAGNE.
2°—DU MATÉRIEL.
3°—DU CHARBON DE TERRE.

Destinés à assurer à Hongkong le ravitaillement des Navires composant la Division navale des mers de Chine et du Japon.

Les Cahiers des conditions de ces fournitures sont déposés à la Chanellerie du Consulat où les négociants désireux de participer à l'adjudication pourront en prendre connaissance.

Les offres de ces négociants, présentées sous forme de soumission ou d'engagement, devront comprendre toutes les matières et denrées indiquées au Cahier des charges, et mentionner les prix auxquels ils consentiront à fournir chacune de ces matières et denrées.

Hongkong, le 29 Janvier, 1879.
Le Consul de France,
I. PILLON.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th February 1879, at Half-past 2 O'clock in the Afternoon, at the Consulate of France, Tenders will be received and decided for the Supply of—

1st.—PROVISIONS,
2nd.—STORES and MATERIALS,
3rd.—COAL.

Intended for the Re-equipping and Furnishing of the Vessels composing the naval Division of the French Fleet in China and Japan.

The conditions under which the Tenders will be received, and the particulars of the Articles to be supplied, are deposited at the French Consulate, where parties desiring to Tender can inspect them.

The Tenders, which are to be presented accompanied with a signed form of engagement, should comprise all the Provisions and Materials mentioned in the particulars referred to above, and include the prices at which the contractor will undertake to Supply each description of Provisions and Materials.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1879.

By Order,
I. PILLON,
Consul for France.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd, to SATURDAY, the 16th February next (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe16

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879. fe20

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879. fe20

TAKASHIMA COAL.

THE Undersigned are prepared to DELIVER the above COAL, ex Godown, in quantities to suit Purchasers.

LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the UNDERSIGNED has been REMOVED to STANLEY STREET, opposite Sayle & Co.

FRED. DEGENAER.
Hongkong, January 31, 1879. fe17

Entertainment.

POSTPONEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will perform SULLIVAN'S OPERA "H. M. S. 'PINAFORE'."

ON THUR

punishment of Mr Ling Ying-ling and the other ringleaders in the incendiary. No thing short of this will meet the case or—so far as British subjects generally are concerned—obtain security in the future.

We understand that the military expedition against the village of Shang-kan, mentioned by us last week, was afterwards reinforced by a large number of soldiers from the Mamo camp. The village was completely invested, and about 200 persons captured, whose heads are destined, after separation from their bodies, to be suspended in baskets, as a terror to evil-doers. Some time ago the Min Magistrate, while visiting the village to investigate certain outrages, was seized by the villagers, and kept in confinement for a week, during which time he was subjected to much contemptuous treatment. The villagers once sent to Foochow for an eminent native physician, to prescribe for a very serious case of disease. He demanded fifty dollars, which sum was readily promised. On reaching the village, he was first invited to a feast, and then imprisoned until he sent to Foochow, and secured some hundreds of dollars to ransom himself. The people of this village seem to be as lawless a set of black-mailers and pirates as can be found anywhere; and no doubt they fully deserve the vigorous treatment they are just now receiving.

Police Intelligence. (Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) January 5th, 1879.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A CONSTABLE.—THE TABLES TURNED.

Surratan Singh (P. O. No. 667) again appeared on remand to answer the charge of stealing a silver watch and a gold chain, the property of Captain Deane. Mr Caldwell, from Mr Brereton's office, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant. Sheikh Hussain, declared, stated:—I am a gun-lascar. I know the watch and chain produced. I saw it in the possession of Matha Deen on 13th. I was in Stanley Street with him, and we met Ras, who was on duty. Matha Deen bid Ras good morning, and the latter pulled out the watch and chain, saying "I want \$7 for this watch, can you raise the money for me amongst your men?" Matha Deen said, "None of our men would have it." He then went away. At about 6.30 p.m. we again met Ras on the Queen's Road. He asked Matha Deen to see if any one in the No. 8 Station would buy the watch, and we all went together to the Station. Ras spoke to the defendant, whom we saw in the Station, and offered him the watch in security for \$7, which he wanted to borrow to pay a debt to Madur-Ram. Defendant said, "I will not give you the money, but if you bring Madur-Ram I will pay it to him." I then left the Station. I was not at the No. 8 Station the following day. There was only one man in the room besides myself, defendant, Ras, and Matha Deen. I saw Ras hand the watch and chain to the defendant, but I saw no money paid.

The defendant was discharged, and Sukmandun Durga, a watchman, ordered to be charged with the unlawful possession of the watch and chain, and with giving wilful false testimony.

THE INFORMANT IN THE PREVIOUS CASE SUKMANDUN DURG, was then charged by Inspector Corcoran with the unlawful possession of a watch and chain, the property of Captain Deane, and also with giving wilful false testimony. After evidence had been taken, the case was remanded till the 10th instant, at noon.

(Before J. J. FRANCIS, Esq.)

THE ALLEGED LARCENY BY A SOLDIER. John Scott, a private No. 334, O Company H. M.'s 74th Regiment, was charged on remand with stealing a vest valued at 30 cents, the property of one Tang On Ke, better known as Cheap Jack, from his shop in Queen's Road East.

Private Grady was called and deposed to having heard the defendant speaking to the Chinaman about a vest, and that he had paid 50 cents for it.—The Chinaman did not speak very angrily whilst I was there. I left the shop before Shepherd, as I did not wish to be in any row. I did not think there was going to be any row, but I thought they might be nailing me for nothing. I saw the policeman whilst I was in the next shop, but I did not see the defendant leave. I saw the defendant with the stock in his hand, and he said that some of the Chinamen wanted to strike him with it. I am quite sure the defendant is the man I saw in the shop.

Defendant said he had men outside who could prove he was not there. Corporal Winder, sworn, stated:—I belong to O Company. I was doing duty on Sunday as Orderly Sergeant of the Company. I know the defendant; he belongs to my Company. The defendant was not in the Barrack room when I went round with the constable. The boy said when he came to the Barracks that he thought it was Scott who was the man that was wanted, so we were looking for Scott. We only went round three of the Barrack rooms; there are five altogether. I saw Scott at 5 o'clock; he was in Barracks then. He was sober, if he had been drunk the policeman would not have got him; he chewed no signs of having been drinking. I don't know any man in the Company who he might be mistaken for. There might be some one in the regiment. He is a young soldier and bears a good character.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and the defendant, upon being asked, elected that the case be decided by His Worship. He stated, in defence, that he was in the complainant's shop that evening, but he denied having stolen the vest or struck the policeman. The witness for His Worship's side is that if the defendant had made this statement before, he should in all probability have dismissed the case, as it was, he had rendered it necessary to take all this evidence and had stuck out that he had never been out of Barracks during the afternoon.

Defendant admitted that he had been drinking, and said that this was his first offence, and that he had never before been in a police station. He had been drinking from 8 o'clock until 5, had no recollection of what had occurred, and had had no intention of stealing the vest.

Private James Cornie was called and deposed as to the defendant's having been drinking.

His Worship said he did not know if he was doing right, but he would treat this case simply as a case of drunkenness and acquit him of the graver charge of larceny. He hoped it would be a lesson to him. The defendant was then fined 5 shillings for being drunk and disorderly.

DRUNKENNESS. Louis Shakt, a seaman unemployed, was fined \$1 for being drunk and disorderly.

A BAID ON THE HAWKERS. Quite an army of hawkers of every conceivable article used in everyday Chinese life were brought up to-day for being unprovided with licenses. They were severally fined from 10 cts to \$1; but by far the greater number were fined 50 cents or \$1.

SUPREME COURT. IN BANKRUPTCY. (Before His Lordship the Chief Justice. Feb. 5th, 1879.)

In the matter of HANS KIERAN WAHEE, Bankrupt, and WM. MCGREGOR SMITH, and FREDERICK DAWSON, Judgment Debtors, against whom a Judgment Debtor's Summons issued on the 28th December, 1878.

Mr Plunket, Registrar of this Court, is by virtue of our Bankruptcy Ordinance the Official Assignee of the estate of each of the two above-named Bankrupts, and by reason of the Creditors in each of these Bankruptcies having omitted to choose a Creditors' Assignee as provided by the 68th section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, he has become the sole Assignee in each Bankruptcy. Mr Plunket as such sole Assignee has presented a Petition instituted as above expressed, which was filed on the 20th January last in this Court. "In Bankruptcy." The Petition contains statements amongst others to the following effect:—Mr McGregor Smith having obtained Letters Patent in this Colony for improvements in the manufacture of sugar, entered into partnership with Kier and Dawson, and (and also with one Pang Tim who retired in January 1877) as Sugar Manufacturers under that Patent, under the style of the "Oriental Sugar Refinery." The leasehold premises and stock and effects possessed by the partnership were vested in Lo Hok Ping as mortgagee to secure under different securities two sums of \$34,820.63 and \$117,170.27 to him. Charges and incumbrances on the leasehold premises vested to the said mortgagee were mentioned but not specified or enumerated in the petition. Kier became bankrupt on 2nd October 1878, and Wahee on 10th December 1878. The other two partners, McGregor Smith and Dawson, are out of the jurisdiction. Dawson had, before he left the Colony, duly executed a sufficiently full Power of Attorney to W. H. Taylor. The existence of a similar Power of Attorney by McGregor Smith to Kier was mentioned. It was stated that it had been lost, but sufficient evidence of search for it was not given to entitle the petitioner to give secondary evidence of its existence, much less of its contents. The petition alleged that it would be advantageous for all parties that the property should be sold in one lot as a going concern. The prayer was that the Patent and Refinery should be set up and sold by private sale or public auction under the order and direction of the Court. It is probable that a sale, if practicable, would be desirable for all parties, except that it is a matter of indifference to Lo Hok Ping. It is the duty of the Court, if it properly can do so, to make such order as may be made, to facilitate a sale. The petition was filed on the 20th January last, and shortly afterwards I pointed out to the parties the difficulties that then presented themselves to me. I especially indicated that every important statement required proof. The Court is incompetent to accept *allegata*. To entitle a petitioner to an order according to the *allegata* the necessary *allegatum* must be proved. The petition was opened by the Attorney General on the 30th ultimo, but he admitted that there was no affidavit in support of the petition. So that there were the *allegata* but there were no *probatum*. I then, going beyond the strict line of my duty, pointed out in detail the several statements which then appeared to me to require proof. The hearing was adjourned until the 31st in order that proofs which were necessary should be supplied. On the petition being put on the adjournment, the Attorney General produced an affidavit which, with ten deeds verified sufficiently for the purpose of the petition, put in evidence most if not all of the statements in the petition. Mr Hayler appeared for Lo Hok Ping, the mortgagee, and stated that his client was in a situation to sell the property mentioned as comprised in one security which gave power to sell without notice, but that he was under an obligation to give one month's notice of sale of the property—comprised in another deed—but that such notice had been given which would expire on the 28th day of February last, when he could sell, and he insisted on these and all other his rights being recognised in any order to be made. He stated that in fact he had entered into a contract to sell all the premises to a purchaser unless the monies secured to him, Lo Hok Ping, should be paid to him on or before the day above specified. The deeds sufficiently in evidence verified for the purpose of the petition the statements as to Lo Hok Ping's power of sale, but no notice of sale and no contract was put in evidence on behalf of Lo Hok Ping. I can take no judicial notice of the statement as to the alleged notice, nor as to the alleged contract. Against the evidence of various judgments against the Bankrupts and of charges on the property of the Bankrupts was not put in evidence. I then stated that the Court could make no order effectual as to any of the parties unless they came in and submitted. Some of them whom I specify below appeared and submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court and supported the prayer of the petition. Dawson, one of the partners of these two Bankrupts in the Company, being out of the jurisdiction against whom a Judgment Debtor's Summons had been issued, appeared by Mr Taylor, his Attorney, under a sufficient Power of Attorney put in evidence. Mr Brereton appeared on the hearing for him. Mr Kier deposed that McGregor Smith, the other partner out of the jurisdiction against whom a Judgment Debtor's Summons had been issued, had executed and given a Power of Attorney to him, but that it had been lost. No evidence of due search for it was given, and I could not accept secondary evidence of the existence of the power or Mr Kier's appearance for him. The case as it was then presented to the Court was no defective that no order could then be properly made. When, however, a case comes before the Court in Bankruptcy it is the duty of the Court sitting in Bankruptcy to endeavour to benefit the great body of creditors; it is therefore more active in assisting parties coming before it to obtain such an order with that view than in cases of the ordinary

jurisdiction between litigant parties who are sufficiently to protect their own respective interests. With such admissions as after appear I can make some order conditionally merely authorising a sale upon this petition, but I doubt whether when made it will be such as will enable the Official Assignee to effectually serve the general body of creditors in the way he hopes to do. As however the Attorney General was most urgent that the Court should make some order, I have framed an order carefully providing that the Court shall not exceed its limited powers "in Bankruptcy," and especially that it shall not affect to exercise a jurisdiction which it has not; it must be special and guarded in form. But before I state the terms of the order which has been prepared I think it to be convenient to make some remarks:—1st.—The Court has grave grounds for complaint that this matter was brought before it as a mere narrative. On this more statement I could make no order. I notice this because practitioners were gliding into this Court before I left the Colony, and because my observation in England has very strongly confirmed my conviction that this Court is bound to discourage to the utmost of its power a course of proceeding founded on the assumption that the Court will accept statements unsupported by proof. I believe that no practitioner in this Court would intentionally misstate or mislead the Court as to any fact, but I must now lay it down as a rule—(I am expressing the view of Mr Justice Snowden as well as my own)—that this Court will not accept any statement of fact as the ground for or so as to affect a decision adverse to any absent party except that statement is proved judicially. When all the parties who can be affected are present personally or by counsel or solicitor the consent of all to a fact may, as between themselves, and between themselves only, be accepted for the purposes of the proceeding. 2nd.—This Court does not make an order even apparently affecting the rights of parties in any case except upon proper notice on such absent parties being proved, and unless it be shown that the parties are bound to appear upon such notice and that they are in default in appearing in cases they do not appear at the hearing. In bankruptcy especially its jurisdiction and the effect of its orders are binding only on parties who have actually been previously brought within its jurisdiction as being bankrupts or as creditors having proved or on parties who have voluntarily come in and submitted thereto. It is incumbent on this Court, acting in bankruptcy carefully to limit its orders accordingly. It seems to me also that it is the duty of all practitioners, being as they are officers of this Court, not to ask for any order clearly going or exceeding such limits. 3rd.—In each of the bankruptcies I find that the file is in effect silent as to the enormous indebtedness of each as a partner in the Sugar Refinery. Each bankrupt confines himself in his schedule to a statement of his own personal assets and indebtedness, whereas he has not only an interest in the whole assets (valueless it may ultimately turn out to be), but he is personally a debtor for every dollar of the partnership debts. Now it is from the position of the assignee now before the Court that for the first time this Court is judicially informed that each bankrupt is individually a debtor for \$151,600, and to be secured by mortgages and for large further amounts secured, besides further amounts—probably enormous, even now and lost—as partners in the Sugar Refinery. A trade assignee as a commercial man would have instinctively seen from an investigation of the accounts that they must have been so, and he would have brought the facts out by his investigations, and he would have brought notice of it to the Court in due course before the bankrupt Kier had passed his final examination. The time for passing Wahee's final examination has not yet arrived. I find that the bankrupt Kier in his schedule sets out his debts at \$33,831.98; that sum comprises personal debts only. It, as it now seems for the first time from the petition, obviously ignores his assets in the Sugar Refinery partnership, except as to a credit producing possibly an asset in his estate. His schedule gives his personal debts at \$33,831.98—all, except as to \$450 and \$10,000, unsecured—whilst creditors for \$2,312.15 in all have proved, leaving his personal debts unsecured to a very large amount all unproved against the estate. I find in Wahee's bankruptcy his schedule of purely personal debts amount to \$25,500, exclusive of his enormous assets and debts in the partnership. In this bankruptcy not a single creditor has proved. In each bankruptcy no creditor offered to be or to elect a trade assignee. The principle contended for by the whole commercial world in England was pressed—as I know from having been one of the deputies who urged that contention on Lord Palmerston at his residence in 1860—that as the assets of every bankrupt are the property of his creditors, who are entitled to manage and collect and realise them as they may think best. This principle was adopted into the English Act in 1861. It is adopted from that Act into our Ordinance of 1865. The official assignee is appointed by law to protect the assets till the creditors can protect their own property by their own agent, the trade assignee, elected under section 65. Then the Ordinance gives to their agent the same trade assignee, the exclusive management of the estate. The official assignee is directed to account to the trade assignee (see section 71), and for the protection of the creditors generally he is in turn by the Ordinance required to account to the official assignee, but not to the Court. Thus, if the directions of the Ordinance be properly carried out, there is ample protection for the assets. A system of check has thus been provided, as a matter of oversight and of fact entirely without the intervention, and entirely irrelevant to the Court. The Court, indeed, according to the provisions of the Ordinance is to be inactive unless and until its action is invoked either by the official assignee or by some creditor or other party aggrieved who calls for its aid by petition or motion. The Court is, in truth, passive the final examination and grants the bankrupt his discharge; but this is ordinarily, as, of course, unless some one questions the former or opposes the latter. I do not say the Court is prohibited from intervening of its own motion, but it is contrary to the scope of the Ordinance and to practice; and it is in theory unnecessary it should intervene except when some one expressly asks it to do so. Unless the Registrar has had a special trifling for years; and, I may add, unless he has a special aptitude, such as the late Mr Alexander had, it is not to be expected that he should be competent to perform the most difficult of all accounts.

ant work, to unravel the intricacies of accounts new to him and generally badly kept—sometimes from design, sometimes from stupidity—or that he should be able to discover frauds or inaccuracies in such accounts; but this is what the creditors expect from him when they neglect to elect one of themselves to collect and take care of their own property, and apathetically hand the duty over to legal persons, for whose abilities as accountants they have no respect whatever. Such apathy renders the conclusion inevitable that not one unsecured creditor cares in the least about the matter, and that all the ingenious and earnest contention in Court was in this case, as it usually is, due to professional zeal rather than to any instruction by, or to any real care of, any one creditor about the matter. To such apathy the creditors the maxim applies in all its force, *vigilantibus non dormientibus curat*. Such apathetic creditors deserve no sympathy if they lose dividends which they might if duly active have secured; with such persons their loss of dividend is not unfrequently a pleasant or venial subject for grumbling. It is not a grievance really felt, but it is most lamentable where there are commercial irregularities and frauds that such inaction leaves them undiscovered and unpunished. The tendency of such enormity is to lower the standard of morality in the whole community. I have referred to these questions in the hope that I may induce creditors in future to look after their own property and assets, and far more to feel that they have a responsibility to sustain the high standard of commercial morality, which is of far more importance than the dividends at stake, whether large or small. I shall make, after some preliminary provisions, the Order was to the following effect:—That the Official Assignee, according to his estate and interest only, be at liberty to set up and sell by public auction or private sale, or otherwise to concur as he may be advised and lawfully can in any such sale, the ground, messuages and buildings, plant, machinery, fittings, furniture and effects, hitherto known as the Oriental Sugar Refinery, together with such interest as the Official Assignee has or may have in the patent obtained by W. McGregor Smith from the Government here for refining sugar, and all right and benefit thereof, in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots, or otherwise as he may be advised; provided however that such sale be subject to a reserve price of not less than \$185,000, and provided that all questions touching the priority among the encumbrancers and the right of the said Lo Hok Ping to consolidate his securities, be reserved, to the reservation of which questions and to their decision in bankruptcy all the said parties appearing consent; and His Lordship further directed that the order be without prejudice to the rights of creditors and of the mortgagees.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

We have received a copy of the *Strait Times Extra* in advance of the French Mail.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Asia*, Captain G. Capetel, with the London Mail of the 27th December, arrived at Singapore on Monday morning, the 27th January, and was to leave for Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai after the arrival of the Company's steamer *Batavia*, from Batavia, due here next Wednesday afternoon. The following is her list of passengers:

For Hongkong.—From Marseilles: Mr F. Sander, and 5 Chinese Commissioners to Paris Exhibition. From Calcutta: Messrs. Von Bleichroder and Carl Mittenberg and Monsieur de Champagne.
For Shanghai.—From Marseilles: Mr A. Walsh, Madame Brunet and 2 children, Mr Ishaya, Mrs. Cooper and 3 children, Mr Li Mey Yu, Miss Pring, Miss Kidd, and Miss Howland, Mr Huart, and 15 returned Chinese Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.
For Yokohama.—From Marseilles: Mr A. Van der Heyden, Mr J. G. Van Gend, Mr and Mrs. Kennedy and child, H. E. Matsugata and 4 Japanese Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. From Calcutta: Messrs. Bleichroder and Lamare.

TELEGRAMS.
London, Jan. 20.—The trial of the Glasgow Bank Directors has commenced.
London, Jan. 23.—The signature of the definitive Treaty of Peace between the European Powers is delayed because Russia insists upon subordinating the Treaty of Berlin to the definitive Treaty of Peace.
Paris, Jan. 23.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has resigned.

Bombay, Jan. 26.—Yakub Khan has seized the fort and families of the Chiefs of Babakakela. The powerful Gilzais tribe has commenced hostilities.
Mira (or Mirza) Khan is dead.
London, Jan. 26.—Latest advices from the Cape state that Cetewayo, the King of the Zulu Kafirs, had not accepted the ultimatum up to the 6th instant, and a general impression prevails that he intends fighting.

The British Commander has decided to wait until the 11th, and then to prepare for crossing the frontier unless complete submission should be offered in the meantime.
(From Indian Papers.)
London, Jan. 11.—Lord Cranbrook has expressed his concurrence with the decision to restrict the exchanges of officers of the line with the Indian Staff Corps to the rank of subalterns, the acceptance of any application being available for the minor employment being available for the minor.

Europe generally is suffering from severe cold and severe snowstorms.
Venice closed at 95.
The bill aimed against the Socialists, which Prince Bismarck introduced into the Federal Council, contains stringent Parliamentary rules.

London, Jan. 11.—In consequence of Baron Olesky retiring from the Bench, Mr Fitzjames Stephen has been appointed as Judge.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the entry of the Amer into Russian territory is not in consequence of the British victory, but is a step taken simply with a view of invoking the mediation of the Russians. The article continues that the Amer will receive sympathetic hospitality, but that the idea of Russia undertaking to mediate is an illusion. This explanation will probably have some effect on the continuation of his journey.

Constantinople, Jan. 11.—In his programme of reforms, Kherridine Pacha, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, proposes to reduce his army to a minimum; also to decentralise the provinces.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—The budget for the ensuing financial year published shows that the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure will be maintained by increased taxation.
Consols remain unchanged at 95½.
London, Jan. 14.—Edmond Byrne Madden, who was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of threatening the life of the Queen, has been sentenced to be detained at Broadmoor during Her Majesty's pleasure.
The distress in the manufacturing districts increases daily. Consols 95½.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The *Official Messenger* publishes to-day an ukase by which it is announced that commissioners have been appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to effect a saving in the expenditure.

Vienna, Jan. 14.—The Press announces that Russia has refused to entertain a proposal for mediation, made by the Amer.
London, Jan. 15.—A terrible colliery explosion happened at Pontypridd; 68 persons were in the mine, and all are supposed to have perished. The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank now declare a dividend of six and eight pence to be paid on February 28th. Consols closed at 95½.
Paris, Jan. 16.—Mr. Martel, a moderate Republican candidate, has been elected President of the Senate. Eighteen hundred Communists in all have been arrested, and five hundred now remain unpunished.
Paris, Jan. 17.—The Press, in reviewing the ministerial programme, condemn it as being far too moderate. It is believed that a ministerial crisis is inevitable.

Calcutta, Jan. 6.—There has been no delay in operations. Troops are pressing on towards Kandahar.
Calcutta, Jan. 7.—News received from General Roberts, dated the 6th, states that he had marched to Yakubi on the 6th, and hoped to reach Mahin, the Khosht cantonment, distant about two miles, on the 7th. Muhammad Akram Khan, the Deputy Governor of Khosht, came here to pay his respects with his attendants and principal Maliks; he has maintained order and will transfer to us the Fort and his Office records, which are believed to contain full information regarding the revenues of Khosht and Kurram. People seem reassured.
Bombay, Jan. 10.—An attack was made by the Khosht expeditionary force on the 6th. The enemy lost severely and were completely beaten. Between 200 and 300 were killed, and nearly 100 taken prisoners, with 500 head of cattle. Our loss was one native sepoy of the 21st native infantry killed. Four of the 5th Punjab Cavalry were wounded. The success will no doubt have a salutary effect.
Calcutta, Jan. 10.—The following telegram has been received from General Roberts, dated Khosht, Wednesday, 8th Jan.; telegraphed from Hazaripur, 9th January, 4 afternoon:—The enemy collected in considerable strength yesterday, almost surrounding the camp. A night attack was evidently intended, so I thought it best to take the initiative, and about noon marched out in three small columns. The result was most successful. The enemy lost severely, and were completely beaten, never attempting to follow up the troops when retirement took place. The mountain batteries, under Captains Swinley and Morgan, made excellent practice. The Cavalry under Colonel Hugh Gough, was admirably handled, and did great execution. Forty sabres of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under Major Stewart charged a large body of the enemy and killed between 200 and 300. Hunzari while skirmishers of the 15th Punjab under Major Bulkeley, and the 15th Punjab Cavalry, under Major Williams, drove off large numbers of the enemy who had got into broken ground, shooting several. We captured nearly 100 prisoners, 500 head of cattle, some sheep, and large quantities of grain. Our loss was small; one Duffader 6th Punjab Cavalry and one sepoy 21st Native Infantry, killed, and 4 of the 6th Punjab Cavalry wounded. Yesterday's success will no doubt have a salutary effect all over Kurram and Khosht, and possibly also on the Bannu Frontier, as the Kabul-khel Waziri Jirgas, who are with us, saw how easily large numbers of undisciplined men could be defeated by a few British troops.

The total number of deserters from General Roberts' force since it was collected at Thull has been five, all Trans-frontier men. The casualties in action have amounted to 128, including four British officers killed and three wounded; 22 camp followers have been killed, seven in action and seven in the Darwaza Pass. Four were treacherously murdered while buying grain, in a village in Khosht, professing friendship, and four stragglers probably killed for plunder. The telegraph line which has been laid between Thull and Kurram has been almost unimpaired and hostilities seems almost confined to the Mangal tribe and some fanatics of Khosht.

Calcutta, Jan. 13.—There is no truth in the report that an advance will be made on Kabul at an early date, for that a Mission is to be sent before. The bridges which are being built over the Kabul river will materially improve communications through the Pass.

Major Cavagnari despatched a letter to Yakub Khan some days ago, but no answer has been received as yet.
Bombay, Jan. 18.—General Stewart's army marched through Kandahar on the 8th without opposition. The Governor of the place disarmed the Infantry and fled towards Herat with the remains of the Cavalry and all the officials, except the Deputy Governor.

SUMMARY.
(From L. & C. Express, Dec. 27th.)
NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The *Andalusian*, from the China Station, has arrived at Suez, and the *Diamond* at Portsmouth. The *Himalaya*, troopship, will convey the 27th Regiment to Hongkong, the 74th Regiment to Singapore, and will return to England with the 28th Regiment. Mr Rowell, of the Admiralty, has been appointed to the Egyptian Financial Commission. A good service pension has been awarded to General Lowder, C.B. A new gunboat for the German navy has been launched at Bremen. The construction of a new ironclad turret-ship has been commenced at Chatham. An explosion has occurred in the rocket factory at Woolwich Arsenal. The new War Office in St. James's-square has been completed.

GENERAL.—Sir Thomas McClure, a Liberal, has been returned to Parliament for Londonderry. A jury has awarded the *rev. Mr Cahill* one farthing damages, in an action for libel which he brought against a Belfast newspaper. Extremely severe weather has been experienced, and the railways in Scotland have been blocked by snow. The secretary of a Scotch Railway

Company has been convicted of fraud and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Two directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been committed for trial on a charge of embezzlement. The Court of Chancery has directed the winding up of the Western England and South Wales District Bank. The opposition to the grant of a patent to Mr Edison for his improvements in the electric light has failed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The inquiry on the United States Consulate at Shanghai, and Minister Seward is proceeding. A special mission has been sent to Korea.
SPAIN.—The question of annexation of the native States to supersede the Resident system is engaging attention.
FRANCE.—The dispute between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies about the Budget has been arranged, and the Chambers have been adjourned until the 14th proximo. M. Gambetta has been entertained at a banquet by 500 commercial travellers.

RUSSIA.—Several Ministerial changes are reported to be pending. A railway accident involving several deaths as well as injuries to a large number of persons has occurred in the Caucasus district.
AUSTRIA.—The marriage of the Crown Prince to the Princess Mathilda of Saxony has been arranged.

ROMANIA.—The Bulgarian population of the newly-acquired Rumanian territory in the Dobrudda manifest great opposition to the change of government.
SPAIN.—The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Moncel, the author of the attempt to assassinate the King. A marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Maria del Pilar and the eldest son of Prince de Joinville.

CANADA.—A proposition for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion is about to be discussed.
UNITED STATES.—The Russian cruisers *Asia* and *Europe* have sailed from New York for Cronstadt.

(From the Home News, Dec. 27.)
A movement in Ireland to present the Duke of Connaught with a marriage testimonial has been very successful, and meetings to promote that object have been held in most of the large towns.

It is announced that the Duke of Edinburgh having served his sea-time, will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. It is the opinion in military circles here that the Afghan campaign is closed for the season.

The Russian Press has adopted a conciliatory tone towards Great Britain. There are rumors that a new Russian loan is about to be offered for subscription in the European capitals.

The apprehensions of Nihilist conspiracies are exciting the Russian police to great activity. A letter from Prince Bismarck has been published in the German newspapers, in which he recommends a revision of tariffs, with a view to obtaining increased revenue from foreign imports.

This suggestion of a return to a protective system of fiscal policy meets with considerable opposition in the Press. The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with the Princess Thyra of Denmark was celebrated at Copenhagen on Saturday evening, Dec. 21.

The severe frost and snow which we have had for more than a fortnight, gave place yesterday, Dec. 26, to a rapid thaw. The air is now mild.

Reports of great distress continue to be received from all parts of the country. The weather in Scotland has been extremely severe, and railway communication with Aberdeen from the south or the north has been entirely suspended.

The trial of the action for libel by Mr Wybrow Robertson against Mr Labouchere, the proprietor of the journal called *Truth*, concluded, Dec. 20, with a verdict for the defendant.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 5, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$560 credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, — credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 630 credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, — credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 800 credit, —
" Allowance Tels, 8 credit, —
" Old Malwa, cash, 800 credit, —
" Allowance Tels, — credit, —

Exchange.

Bank, Telegraphic, ... 3/8
" 30 days sight, ... 3/7
" 6 months sight, ... 3/7½
Credits, ... 3/7½
Documentary, 6 months sight, ... 2/10
India, Telegraphic, ... 2/10
" demand, ... 7/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 7/2
" 80 days sight, ... 100
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 15, ... 109
Sycee, ... 108
Mexicans, ... 2 ½
Gold Seal, 99½ fine ... 28
Sovereigns, ... 8.56

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 54 ½ prem.
Union Iron Society of Canton, \$1,600
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,300
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., par.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 162
Hongkong Gas Co., \$85
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$140
Chinese Imperial Loan, £109
Do. of 1877, £108/10.

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, February 5, 1879.
BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ... 30.334
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.250
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.224
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 60
Do. 1 P.M. ... 67
Do. 4 P.M. ... 68
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 55
Do. 1 P.M. ... 58
Do. 4 P.M. ... 60
Do. Maximum ... 65
Do. Minimum over night ... 49

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 5th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN-PASSAGE TICKETS. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, January 31, 1879.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO. PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S. TIGRE, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th February, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. L. HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, January 27, 1879.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDIAN, TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY, ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOYER, Superintendent. Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 8 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS of the CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 29, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET. PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET. IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession 1st February.

HOUSE No. 4, Praya East, either the whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st April next.

As also, A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET. FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also, A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET. TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET. FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG, Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West. Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SEVENTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 8th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th January, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, January 4, 1879.

Insurances. LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE. POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, General Agent. Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China. MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 10, 1878.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000 Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000 Premiums and Interests " 5,157,643 for 1877, " 1,666,122 Reserves, " 1,666,122

Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763 Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,681

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances to the extent of £50,000 on First-class Risks at Current Rates.

GROSSMANN & Co., Agents General. Hongkong, January, 1879.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company at this Port and at Foochow has This Day been Transferred to the Undersigned, who are prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies at Current Rates.

BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, January 13, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Life Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

£5,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling, of which is paid up £100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Albany	Brit.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
America	Brit.	1000	Jan. 17	Birley & Co.	Shanghai	
Amoy	Brit.	814	Feb. 12	Siemens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Bombay	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Brisbane	Brit.	891	Feb. 12	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Y'ham & San F'isco	Mulls, 22nd
Charlton	Brit.	789	Dec. 21	Siemens & Co.	Hankok	8th inst.
Chinkiang	Brit.	709	Feb. 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Coast Ports	Coast Dock
City of Peking	Amer.	687	Jan. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy and Manila	Tag Plying
Dala	Brit.	864	Feb. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Douglas	Brit.	222	Jan. 21	Remedios & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Emmy	Brit.	117	Jan. 17	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.	Saigon	
Fame	Brit.	920	Feb. 6	M. S. N. Co.	Australian Ports	
Fuyow	Brit.	904	Jan. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Y'ham & S. F'isco	To-morrow
Hakon Adelsheim	Brit.	1223	Jan. 27	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	Sa'da' Ship
Hector	Brit.	1060	Jan. 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		at daylight
Killarney	Brit.	1034	Jan. 12	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Lorne	Brit.	1709	Jan. 30	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Malacca	Brit.	1427	Feb. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Moray	Brit.	862	Jan. 25	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Namoa	Brit.	761	Jan. 4	Siemens & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit.	606	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Noma	Brit.	971	Feb. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Oceanic	Brit.	3700	Jan. 17	P. & O. S. S. Co.		
Olympia	Ger.	783	Feb. 16	Siemens & Co.		
Perusia	Ger.	69	Jan. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Quinta	Brit.	2297	Dec. 17	Scayling		
Sea Gull	Brit.	820	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Shanghai	Brit.	1877	Feb. 1	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Thingvall	Dan.	2074	Feb. 1	Meyer & Co.		
Tigre	Champanois	782	Feb. 1	Messageries Maritimes		
Yangtze	Schultz			Siemens & Co.		
Abbey Cowper	Brit.	690	Jan. 20	Meyer & Co.		
Agate	Amer.	620	Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Alden Bessie	Amer.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Alfredo	Ital.	900	Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Arabella	Brit.	665	Feb. 4	Melchers & Co.		
Beethoven	Brit.	340	Jan. 25	Vogel & Co.		
Black Hawk	Amer.	1126	Jan. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Black Watch	Brit.	401	Dec. 25	Borneo Co., Limited		
Bury St. Edmunds	Dan.	713	Jan. 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit.	609	Jan. 8	Order		
Charmer	Amer.	1333	Jan. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Christina	Nic. S. M. Co.	173	Dec. 18	W. H. Ray		
Cocoon	Amer.	858	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.		
Coloma	Amer.	900	Oct. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Commissary	Brit.	1153	Dec. 3	Melchers & Co.		
Connaught Ranger	Brit.	585	Jan. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Cornwall	Brit.	404	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Creswell	Ger. S. M. Co.	288	Feb. 9	Messageries Maritimes		
Dolphin	Champanois	357	Feb. 9	Captain		
Doux Freres	Brit.	182	Jan. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
E. C. Mutch	Brit.	368	Jan. 2	Wielor & Co.		
Foho	Brit.	442	Feb. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Elizabeth	Brit.	804	Oct. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	Brit.	272	Jan. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Esperance	Brit.	327	Jan. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Eve	Brit.	214	Nov. 17	Vogel & Co.		
Fanny	Brit.	829	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fleetwing	Amer.	835	Oct. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Fontenay	Brit.	744	Dec. 17	Wielor & Co.		
Forward	Brit.	240	Jan. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Gylding	Dan.	353	Nov. 1	Wielor & Co.		
Hall Columbia	Amer.	499	Feb. 4	Wielor & Co.		
Hansa	Ger.	566	Dec. 1	Captain		
Hattie N. Bangs	Amer.	877	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.		
Havellhurst	Brit.	608	Jan. 1	Russell & Co.		
Helena	Amer.	673	Jan. 2	Rozario & Co.		
Herbert Black	Amer.	1352	June 19	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Highlander	Brit.	281	Jan. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Holstein	Ger. S. M. Co.	1450	Dec. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Invisible	Amer.	481	Jan. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Kirkland	Brit.	453	Jan. 24	Wielor & Co.		
Kvik	Brit.	417	Dec. 14	Siemens & Co.		
Lota	Brit.	472	Jan. 13	Order		
Louisa	Brit.	245	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	442	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Marquis	Brit.	500	Dec. 24	Russell & Co.		
Marquis	Amer.	1165	Nov. 1	Vogel & Co.		
Mignosa	Amer.	484	Jan. 10	Obituan		
Morning Star	Brit.	570	Dec. 30	Wielor & Co.		
Northern Star	Brit.	327	Jan. 30	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Onward	Brit.	200	Dec. 27	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Pallas	Brit.	421	Feb. 18	Russell & Co.		
Pilgrim	Brit.	956	Jan. 13	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
P. Fitzpatrick	Amer.	580	Dec. 14	Chinese		
Prince Arthur	Brit.	611	Dec. 10	Vogel & Co.		
Rosetta McNeil	Amer.	908	Jan. 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Silver Eagle	Brit.	581	Jan. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Stant	Brit.	686	Jan. 26	Meyer & Co.		
Stillman B. Allen	Amer.	1102	Dec. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Stonewall Jackson	Brit.	1159	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Strathmore	Brit.	500	Dec. 21	Captain		
Sumaride	Brit.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Sumatra	Brit.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sydenham	Brit.	1063	Jan. 6	Vogel & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	Brit.	358	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	Amer.	692	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	Amer.	519	Jan. 24	Remedios & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	Brit.	684	Jan. 4	Master		
Wm. Phillips	Amer.	592	Jan. 13	Captain		
Whamoa	Brit.	459	Feb. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Whamoa	Brit.	872	Jan. 18	Wielor & Co.		
Whamoa	Brit.	799	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.